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## DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS & PROCESSES

1127. Prevost, Alicia; Thurber, James DELEGATE CHEAT SHEET (Politics, vol. 29, no. 3, March 2008, pp. 38-41)

The authors, both with the Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies at American University, offer a primer on the role and selection of delegates in the presidential primaries. The Democratic and Republican parties determine the number of delegates based on a given state's population and its past support for the party's presidential nominee. So-called "pledged" delegates are those who have indicated their support for a particular presidential candidate. Generally, delegates are awarded proportionately, based on statewide election results, but are "winner-take-all", in the case of some Republican statewide contests. The so-called "superdelegates" are more accurately called unpledged delegates, as they are not required to pledge support to a candidate until their vote at the party convention; almost all unpledged delegates are picked by virtue of an elected office they already hold.

1128. Farhi, Paul OFF TARGET (American Journalism Review, vol. 30, no. 2, April/May 2008, pp. 28-33)

Farhi, a Washington Post reporter, notes that media coverage of the presidential election in today's accelerated news cycle, with round-the-clock cable television coverage and newspaper journalists having to write for the Web as well as work on print stories, has resulted in a barrage of superficial reporting, analysis and forecasting, much of which has turned out to be inaccurate. As established news media are offering buyouts to expensive, seasoned reporters, younger reporters with less experience are covering the campaign without the context of having covered several campaigns and without the long view. Farhi writes that reporters should look beyond the "group think" of the political insiders and pose hard questions to the candidates.

1129. Chu, Yun-han et al. PUBLIC OPINION AND DEMOCRATIC LEGITIMACY (Journal of Democracy, vol. 19, no. 2, April 2008, pp. 74-87)

A team of academics created the Global barometer, a tool for measuring public opinion in 54 countries, gauging citizen support for democracy. Some of the

findings were counterintuitive -- support for democracy was not tied to economic prosperity. Even in newly democratic countries where economic growth was poor, the idea that democracy was a better form of government was held by a majority of the population. There were regional differences, for wealthier East Asian countries economic performance is an important ingredient for popular support of democracy. In Latin America, democracy was perceived as a preferred state of government but doubts were cast on how well governments delivered on political promises. The global survey concluded that democratization was not a foregone conclusion, citizens of most new democracies expect free and fair elections, an impartial court system and minority protections. If the governments fail to provide these political goods, citizen's support for democracy will decrease.

1130. Hans, Valerie; Vidmar, Neil THE VERDICT ON JURIES (Judicature, vol. 91, no. 5, March-April 2008, pp. 226-230)

After surveying nearly 50 years of research studies, Hans and Vidmar, law professors at Cornell and Duke universities respectively, conclude that judges agree with jury verdicts in most cases. Juries carefully weigh evidence and deliberate in substantive discussions about the finer points of the cases. Juries are more diverse, minorities are represented more fully on juries than within the judiciary. Judges who run for re-election might also be predisposed to look favorably at litigants who were campaign contributors. The authors recommend clearer written jury instructions, allowing jurors to ask witnesses questions and other changes to trials. Citizen participation in legal decision-making has positive carryover effects. After serving on a jury, jurors are more likely to vote than the rest of the population. Former Soviet republics and other countries are introducing or reintroducing the jury into their legal systems. Currently available online at

[http://www.ajs.org/ajs/publications/Judicature\\_PDFs/915/Hans\\_915.pdf](http://www.ajs.org/ajs/publications/Judicature_PDFs/915/Hans_915.pdf)

## **GLOBAL ISSUES & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

1131. Geck, Caroline COUNTRY STUDIES: INTERNET AND DATABASE RESOURCES (Choice, vol. 45, no. 8, April 2008, pp. 1275-1284,1286-1291)

Country studies are an important part of many library collections, as interest in foreign countries continues to grow. Such studies address diverse information needs and originate from sources ranging from government agencies to think tanks to the commercial sector. Many English-speaking countries besides the U.S. furnish country information, and their web sites offer U.S. citizens different country perspectives. One of the leaders continues to be the Library of Congress, with its digitalized collections and Web resource directories. Another is the U.S. Department of State, with its Background Notes and other publications directed at potential visitors to foreign countries and to diplomats taking up residence. Many international organizations have collaborated in compiling statistics, while other good resources are offered by think tank, policy institutes, and academic and commercial organizations. Educational institutions have developed Internet portals to socioeconomic and development data sets, along with tools for comparison. Finally, there are Web 2.0 resources, with video-sharing resources (e.g. YouTube) and wikis like ExecutivePlanet.com

1132. Munro, Neil DOMESTIC POLITICS (National Journal, vol. 40, no. 14, April 5, 2008)

In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act, which greatly changed how federal and state authorities handle domestic violence cases. Since then, lawmakers have approved more than \$5.5 billion on programs for battered women's shelters, rape crisis centers, police training and domestic violence research. But now, as new controversial research indicates that as much half of domestic violence incidents involved reciprocal violence, "the question of how to respond to family violence has become controversial, as ideology and research collide." Munro looks at research that indicates that more cases of domestic violence are initiated by women, and how there is an ongoing debate in the criminal-justice system about the best way to handle these types of domestic violence cases. Munro interviews scholars and practitioners to get a more in-depth understanding of how there is no one-size-fits all way of handling domestic violence cases.

1133. Gostin, Lawrence; Gable, Lance GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH: CHANGING NORMS, CONSTANT RIGHTS (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, vol. 9, no. 1, Winter/Spring 2008, pp. 83-92)

Gostin, associate dean at Georgetown University Law School, and Gable, law professor at Wayne State University, write that, “of all the vulnerable groups that face stigmatization in our society, persons with mental disabilities are perhaps the most disadvantaged.” They note that NGOs around the world continue to discover appalling conditions in institutions for persons with mental disabilities, and community mental health services are often underfunded and punitive. Widespread recognition of this mistreatment has not prevented it from continuing to occur. Human-rights violations affecting persons with mental disabilities will only be reduced by legislation and mental-health policies consistent with human-rights norms; they urge all countries to ratify the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

1134. Hammer, Joshua TRIALS OF A PRIMATOLOGIST (Smithsonian, vol. 38, no. 11, February 2008, pp. 82-95)

Primatologist Marc Van Roosmalen has been a pioneer in understanding the delicate ecology of the Amazon rainforest. In 2000, Time magazine designated him a “hero of the planet.” A Dutch native, and a naturalized Brazilian citizen, Van Roosmalen had a long history of cooperative working relationships with Brazil’s environmental agencies. Hammer’s article describes how this relationship fractured as the Brazilian government is now attempting to prosecute Van Roosmalen for illegal trafficking in rare animals and the theft of government property. The son of the 60-year-old Van Roosmalen finds all sides at fault in the dispute: “We’re talking hubris on his side. He really thinks that he’s some kind of savior. And on the other side, he’s being made out to be an enormous villain. And both versions are exaggerated.” Whatever the truth, the case is worrisome for the international community of scientists who work in many countries. The New York Times quoted a scientist emerging from a recent meeting, “If they can get him on trumped-up charges, they can get any of us.” Available online at:

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/roosmalen-200802.html>

1135. Guensburg, Carol NONPROFIT NEWS (vol. 30, no. 1, February/March 2008, pp. 26-33)

With traditional news organizations continuing to trim their budgets and reduce their staffs, long-term, labor-intensive investigative and enterprise journalism are more frequently made possible by funding from foundations and nonprofits,

writes Guensburg, herself a former newspaper reporter who now writes for a nonprofit organization. The foundations are interested in compensating for what they see as diminished coverage of civic issues. And as paid advertising abandons print journalism for the Internet, news organizations are eager for new revenue. In 2005, U.S. foundations granted \$158 million for media and communications. Journalism's funders include Carnegie, Ford and Pew Charitable Trusts. Knight, the leading journalism funder overall, announced more than \$21 million in journalism grants in 2006 and more than \$50 million in 2007. "Done right, the journalism-funder relationship benefits both the parties as well as the public they aim to serve," Guensburg writes. But done wrong, it raises concerns about editorial objectivity. Some editors will accept grant money for training, but decline grant support for newsroom projects, fearing the merest hint of outside influence. Others see little difference between advertiser influence and donor influence on editorial sanctity. Available online at:

<http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=4458>

1136. Osborne, Brian; Kovacs, Jason CULTURAL TOURISM: SEEKING AUTHENTICITY, ESCAPING INTO FANTASY, OR EXPERIENCING REALITY (vol. 45, no. 6, February 2008, pp. 927-937)

Cultural tourism, or culture tourism, can be defined as the subset of tourism concerned with a country or region's culture, especially its arts. It generally focuses on traditional communities who have diverse customs, unique forms of art and distinct social practices, which basically distinguishes it from other types/forms of culture. Today it is playing a major role in economic development in both the developed and the developing worlds. The authors believe that what history has been to national identity, so cultural tourism, and its protection of heritage, is now to renewing economic vitality. This bibliographical review focuses on recent literature that considers tourism strategies in which culture and heritage are considered integral to the attraction of distinctive places and experiences, especially to studies concerned with the better management of cultural tourism in terms of economic rationality, ecological sustainability, and cultural compatibility.

1137. Varady, Robert G., et al. STRENGTHENING GLOBAL WATER INITIATIVES (Environment, vol. 50, no. 2, March/April 2008, pp. 19-31)

The growing global shortage of clean fresh water is one of the most serious environmental issues facing the world today, say these authors. They analyze the global initiatives that have been at work for decades to resolve water issues, and suggest ways to improve them. "Proficient at their best and weak and corrupt at their worst, the systems that govern the planning and management of water resources need attention," the authors write. A 2004 survey of water experts found overlap of purpose, proliferation of organizations, and imprecision of goals to be major problems in this network of organizations that operate regionally and globally to attempt to provide some solutions for water problems. They suggest several means by which these organizations might attempt to address these inefficiencies, even while admitting that the initiatives "elude easy evaluation." Still, the authors credit these global water initiatives with providing important assistance to nation-states contending with local water issues.

1138. Anderson, Chris THE END OF THEORY: THE DATA DELUGE MAKES THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD OBSOLETE *Wired*, vol. 16, no. 7, July 2008, 106-121)

A petabyte is one quadrillion bytes, and Google's servers process that amount of data every 72 minutes. Anderson posits that the arrival of the Petabyte Age and the capability to gather, store and examine massive amounts of data may bring the end of another age, the Age of Science as we know it. For centuries, scientists have developed a hypothesis, then accumulated data and studied it with hopes of substantiating the hypothesis. The availability of mountains of data may obviate the need for a hypothesis and prove that the data itself reveals the basis for new conclusions. In a series of brief articles by other writers this theory is tested in various fields, including agricultural production prediction, the legal discovery process, prediction of crisis outbreaks, disease surveillance, voting behavior, and other topics. In agriculture, for instance, the consulting firm called Lansworth made more accurate predictions about the U.S. corn crop than the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Lansworth based its predictions on satellite data, digital soil maps, and weather forecasts, while USDA conducted interviews with select farmers in certain regions to gather data to make its predictions.

Available online at:

[http://www.wired.com/science/discoveries/magazine/16-07/pb\\_theory](http://www.wired.com/science/discoveries/magazine/16-07/pb_theory)

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND COUNTER TERRORISM

1139. Pickering, Thomas NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR NONPROLIFERATION (Arms Control Today, vol. 38, no. 5, June 2008, pp. 11-14)

The author, former Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, says that the next administration needs to form a broad strategy on the issues associated with nonproliferation, disarmament, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. He advocates a careful blend of multilateral initiatives, bilateral agreements and unilateral actions. The former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations also emphasizes the importance of concluding a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and a Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty. Ambassador Pickering also proposes advancing an international nuclear fuel regime. "We should try to eliminate nuclear weapons altogether," he says, starting with steps to strengthen U.S.-Russian bilateral arms control and to preserve the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and the 2002 Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty. Pickering, who served as ambassador to Moscow, also suggests that the two nations consider reducing and eliminating tactical nuclear weapons. He also says more serious thought should be given to the role of the U.N. Security Council with respect to proliferation. Available online at:

[http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2008\\_06/Pickering.asp](http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2008_06/Pickering.asp)

1140. Scoblic, J. Peter DISARMAMENT REDUX (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 64, no. 1, March/April 2008, pp. 35-39)

Scoblic, executive editor of The New Republic, writes that the subject of nuclear disarmament has only recently again become a subject of polite conversation in Washington, due in part to recent Wall Street Journal articles by former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and George Shultz, former Secretary of Defense William Perry and former Senator Sam Nunn. With decades of foreign policy experience among them, Scoblic says these "eminences grises" garner respect from both sides of the political aisle. His article effectively tracks the ebb and flow of U.S. political interest in the subject and points to recent legislation introduced by Senator Dianne Feinstein calling for a nuclear policy review by the president and a nuclear posture review by the Defense Department. He quotes a recent University of Maryland survey indicating that 73 percent of Americans support the verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons, while noting that such opinion does not generally translate into mainstream of political action.



Introducing a dose of realism, the author says that “the deeper one cuts into nuclear arsenals, the harder it becomes to cut any more.” Available online at: <http://thebulletin.metapress.com/content/w46653x605746011/fulltext.pdf>

1141. Yoshihara, Toshi; Holmes, James R. CHINA’S ENERGY-DRIVEN ‘SOFT POWER’ (*Orbis*, vol. 52, no. 1, Winter 2008, pp. 123-137)

Yoshihara and Holmes, associate professors at the U.S. Naval War College, assert that energy security has prompted China to turn its strategic gaze to the seas for the first time in six centuries. For now, Taiwan remains Beijing’s uppermost priority, but there are signs that the Chinese leadership is already contemplating the “day after” in the Taiwan Strait to resolve them to their satisfaction. The authors believe in the meantime, China is attempting to shape the diplomatic environment in vital regions such as Southeast and South Asia using “soft power.” By invoking the voyages of Zhen He, the Ming Dynasty’s “eunuch admiral,” the authors say Beijing sends the message that it is a trustworthy guarantor of Asian maritime security.

1142. Abrahms, Max WHAT TERRORISTS REALLY WANT: TERRORIST MOTIVES AND COUNTERTERRORISM STRATEGY (*International Security*, vol. 32, no. 4, Spring 2008, pp. 78-105)

The author, with the political science department at the University of California at Los Angeles, argues that no question is more fundamental for devising an effective counterterrorism strategy than motives for terrorist groups; we cannot expect to make terrorism unprofitable without knowing the incentive structure of its practitioners. The strategic model -- the dominant paradigm in terrorism studies -- posits that terrorists are political utility maximizers. According to this view, which has widespread currency in the policy community, individuals resort to terrorism when the expected gains outweigh the expected benefits of alternative forms of protest. The most common strategies in fighting terrorism are a strict no-concessions policy, appeasement, or democracy promotion. Despite its policy relevance, the strategic model has not been tested; this is the first study to assess its empirical validity. The actual record of terrorist behavior does not conform to the strategic model’s premise that terrorist are rational actors primarily motivated to achieving political ends; the evidence is that terrorists use terrorism primarily to develop strong affective ties with fellow

terrorists. The author believes that a major shift in terrorism studies and approaches to fighting terrorism are needed.

1143. Williams, John Allen THE MILITARY AND SOCIETY BEYOND THE POSTMODERN ERA (*Orbis*, vol. 52, no. 2, Spring 2008, pp. 199-216)

Williams, Professor of Political Science at Loyola University, asserts that there are new security challenges following the Sept. 11 attacks and there is a renewed focus on the military's role in defending U.S. interests and homeland. As a result, military forces in the U.S. (and perhaps in the West generally) are evolving from their Cold War and immediate post-Cold War perspectives to confront transnational and sub-national non-state dangers. These changes have significant implications for military professionalism and the relations between the military and society. The author puts these changes into a wider theoretical context of the "Postmodern Military" model evolving into the "Hybrid" model.

## ECONOMICS & TRADE

1144. WHAT WENT WRONG (*Economist*, vol. 386, no. 8572, March 22, 2008, pp. 79-88)

In this special report, *The Economist* examines how close Wall Street came to a systemic collapse, and how the financial system will change as a result. They note that the origins of this crisis are in the 1980s, when the financial services industry began a pattern of growth that may only now have come to an end. Financial services' share of total corporate profits grew from ten percent in the early 1980s to forty percent last year — but account for only fifteen percent of corporate America's gross value and only five percent of private-sector jobs. After the "dotcom" crash in 2001, America's GDP growth has been the lowest in half a century; yet, even as the ground beneath it fell away, the financial services industry has "defied gravity" by using debt, securitization and proprietary trading to boost fees and profits, made possible by cheap money and low consumer-price inflation.

1145. Stoll, Steven FEAR OF FOLLOWING: THE SPECTER OF A NO-GROWTH WORLD (Harper's, vol. 316, no. 1894, March 2008, pp. 88-94)

Using the giant warehouse store Costco as a backdrop, Stoll, senior fellow at the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis, expresses astonishment at the scale of the modern global economy and its ability to marshal natural resources and energy to sustain economic growth. In this discussion of several recently-released books on the subject, Stoll notes that in the last 250 years, growth of the industrial economy has created what amounts to an exponential-growth culture, particularly in the U.S., where talk of an end to economic growth is tantamount to the end of progress. He notes that economists forget that "growth and ecology operate by different rules ... whereas economies might expand, ecosystems do not." There is growing realization that humanity is approaching a variety of natural limits simultaneously — fossil fuel resources, fresh water, forests, minerals and fisheries, to name a few — that may preclude non-stop future economic growth. Stoll cites the example of the government of Newfoundland, which has placed intermittent bans on its fishing industry to allow fish populations to recover. Such "fallowing", temporary investment in non-production in order to maintain long-term yields, runs counter to our current mindset. But Stoll argues that progress needs to be redefined as "something other than accumulation", and our challenge will be to "maintain social tolerance without continued physical expansion.

1146. Bergsten, C. Fred A PARTNERSHIP OF EQUALS: HOW WASHINGTON SHOULD RESPOND TO CHINA'S ECONOMIC CHALLENGE (Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 4, July-August 2008)

According to Bergsten, director of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, China has become one of the world economic superpowers even though it has an authoritarian government and most of the population remains poor. While the U.S. and the European Union strive to bring China into the world economic order they have built and defended for 60 years, China is increasingly challenging that order without offering a real alternative. Even though China has the biggest stake in the global trading system, its refusal to participate constructively in WTO negotiations almost guarantees disastrous failure for the round. Possibly even worse, China's challenge to the international monetary system by intervening massively in the foreign-exchange markets to maintain a hugely undervalued yuan, contrary to IMF rules, has created imbalances that could trigger a crash in the U.S. dollar and wreck economies

around the world. China is similarly acting uncooperatively in commodity markets, environmental negotiations, and foreign aid. "China continues to act like a small country with little impact on the global system at large and therefore little responsibility for it," Bergsten writes. What the U.S. should do is approach China to provide joint leadership of the global economic system. China's own interests should lead it to accept an invitation to accept increasing responsibility for the functioning of the world economy. Currently available online at: <http://www.foreignaffairs.org/20080701faessay87404/c-fred-bergsten/a-partnership-of-equals.html>

1147. Ross, Michael L. BLOOD BARRELS: WHY OIL WEALTH FUELS CONFLICT (Foreign Affairs, vol. 87, no. 3, May/June 2008, pp. 2-8)

Oil-rich countries increasingly account for global instability, as rising energy prices provide autocratic and corrupt governments greater wealth, insulates them from international opprobrium of human-rights abuses, and gives would-be insurgencies incentive to enter into conflict. The author argues in support of adapting new international mechanisms to reverse the "oil curse." Citing the success of the cooperation between national governments, international organizations and NGOs in addressing Africa's "conflict diamonds" in the 1990s, the author advocates putting pressure on consumers to purchase energy from responsible governments; demanding greater transparency from producers; and urging energy companies to experiment with providing more development and infrastructure projects to poorer producing nations to ensure that all citizens benefit from their nation's energy largesse.

## U.S SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1148. Bellamy, G. Thomas; Goodlad, John CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE PURSUIT OF A DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC MISSION FOR OUR SCHOOLS (Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 89, no. 8, April 2008, 7 pp.565-571)

American schools must not be limited to goals with a narrow academic focus or the pursuit of test scores. An essential mission of U.S. schools -- and the one historically that motivated earlier generations to found and support public schools -- is to ensure that each new generation "understands the principles and

institutions that support democratic life,” say Bellamy, a professor of education at the University of Washington, and Goodlad, an emeritus professor of education at the same school who is now president of the Institute for Educational Inquiry. In a democracy, schools have special responsibilities, and educators, local public groups and policy makers need to collaborate and to support local deliberative processes if educational renewal is to prove possible. Schools are more like gardens than machines, say Bellamy and Goodlad. For educators, local groups or federal policy makers to try to gain control and impose their once-and-for-all priorities is to miss the garden aspect of education: high-quality schools are most likely to result from “continued small adjustments to goals that emerge from the informal democracy of local dialogue.” The authors describe how a partnership was created with this end in view between the college of education and the departments of the arts and sciences in several universities and a number of nearby elementary and secondary schools that provide student teaching experiences for future teachers. This partnership has led to the creation of the National Network for Educational Renewal (NNER), which seeks simultaneously to re-orient K-12 education towards more thoughtful and informed participation in a democracy and to improve the quality of preparation of educators in public schools.

1149. Euchner, Charles HOOP DREAMS (vol. 2, no. 1, January-February 2008, pp. 26-34)

With powerful global marketing, the National Basketball Association (NBA) is pushing basketball past soccer in its quest to become the world’s most popular sport. Basketball started on an international level in 1932 with the formation of the International Basketball Federation. Over 200 national federations are now members, organized since 1989 into five zones or “commissions”: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. This has been helped considerably by the recruitment of foreign players to play on American teams. Before 1992, there were fewer than a dozen foreign-born players in the NBA. Soon it increased to over eighty-one foreign-born players from thirty-five different countries and territories. Only two teams lacked a foreign player, and the NBA champion San Antonio Spurs boasted three starters born outside the U.S. By the 2005 season, twenty-seven of the thirty NBA teams had at least one international player on their opening-day rosters. Perhaps the most famous foreign born player is Yao Ming, from China, the first international player who had not played college basketball in the U.S. and the number-one 2002 draft pick when he was selected

by the Houston Rockets. In 2007, NBA teams selected fifteen players from thirteen countries. Currently available online at:

<http://www.american.com/archive/2008/january-february-magazine-contents/hoop-dreams>

1150. Bastone, Kelly GOING TO EXTREMES (Parks & Recreation, May 2008, pp. 60-67)

American municipalities are responding to residents' growing enthusiasm for extreme sports. The author notes that providing outlets for extreme sports can also bring positive attention to a community, draw high-visibility competitions and events, and revitalize unsavory neighborhoods. Among the extreme-sports park success stories is Oklahoma City's 26,000 square foot Action Sports Park, used for skateboarding, in-line skating, and BMX freestyle biking, and attracted over 30,000 users in 2007. Reno, Nevada, has opened the Truckee River Whitewater Park, which attracts both beginner and professional paddlers; the city estimates that the financial benefits to the community will far outweigh the cost of building and running the park. The Winter Sports Club in Steamboat Springs, Colorado has ski jump facilities, and is also used for training by Olympic ski jumpers. Some parks have virtually no financial costs; the "Walnut Wall" in Chattanooga, Tennessee, is a rock climbing site made popular by the refurbishing of the Walnut Street bridge which allows access to the north shore of the Tennessee river.

1151. Bilger, Burkhard THE LAST VERSE: IS THERE ANY FOLK MUSIC STILL OUT THERE? (New Yorker, April 28, 2008, pp. 52-63)

The author joins Art Rosenbaum and Lance Ledbetter, collectors of folk music, on a search for the last few folk musicians and singers. The searchers find octogenarians like Cora Mae Bryant and Mary Lomax who still sing old folk songs. Yet this story is as much about the history of folk music and the searchers themselves. Folk music is an oral tradition as old as America, originating in the Midwest, South and especially Appalachia, with many local styles. In the early 20th century collectors like Cecil Sharp and others began to write down and record folk songs. The 1920's were a watershed time when folk songs were recorded and achieved commercial popularity. By the 1930's record sales dropped; however in the 1950's and 1960's there was a revival, which Rosenbaum joined by playing, recording and cataloging folk music. Ledbetter

represents a newer generation of folk music aficionados, and came to folk music in the 1990's. Ledbetter's major contribution to folk music is *Goodbye Babylon*, an acclaimed collection over four years in the making. Since then he and his wife have produced eight other folk music collections. That Lance Ledbetter and Art Rosenbaum were able to find folk music singers in their search means that folk music as a living genre has not disappeared, yet.

1152. Ganz, Scott; Hassett, Kevin    *LITTLE LEAGUE, HUGE EFFECT* (*The American*, vol. 2, no. 3, May/June 2008, pp. 64-67)

The authors, both with the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), writing in a publication of the AEI, believe that youth sports strengthen the economic, academic and social prospects of Americans. Since almost all of life in a capitalist society involves some form of competition, young athletes learn the formula for success in a market-based system. The weekly wages of college graduates who were high school athletes are generally higher than those of college graduates who did not play sports in high school. Such athletes also outperform their peers throughout their lifetimes where hard work becomes one measure to determine success. American children spend more time participating in athletics than Europeans; Americans learn on the playing fields that effort and success are connected. This partly explains why over 45 percent of all eligible American youth play in an agency-sponsored league, like Little League baseball, Pop Warner football, or locally-sponsored soccer.

1153. MacDonald, Stuart; Martinez Uribe, Luis    *LIBRARIES IN THE CONVERGING WORLDS OF OPEN DATA, E-RESEARCH, AND WEB 2.0* (Online, vol. 32, no. 2, March/April 2008, pp. 36-40)

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are transforming the way researchers work. The new forms of research enabled by the latest technologies bring about collaboration among researchers in different locations, institutions, and even disciplines. This new collaboration has two key features -- the prodigious use and production of data. This data-centric research manifests itself in such concepts as e-science, cyber infrastructure, or e-research. Over the last decade there has been much discussion about the merits of open standards, open source software, open access to scholarly publications, and most recently open data. There are a range of authoritative weblogs that address the open movement, some of which include: 1. DCC's Digital Curation Blog, 2. Peter

Suber's Open Access News, and 3. Open Knowledge Foundation Weblog. The data used and produced in e-research activities can be extremely complex, taking different forms depending on the discipline. In the hard sciences, such as biochemistry, data can take the form of images and numbers representing the structure of a protein. AA

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